### Amusemente.

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# New York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William and his party were welcomed to Holland by the little Queen and a brilliant company at Amsterdam. - There were rumors of heavy fighting on land and sea | dary dispute, and by disposing of several minor between the Chilian Government and insurgent forces. - The revolutions in two provinces of the Argentine Republic have been suppressed and the regular Governments restored. minion Day" was quietly observed in Canada.

Domestic.-The President issued a proclamation that Beigium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland had fulfilled the first conditions of the International Copyright act. = A State ticket beaded by Hiram C. Wheeler for Governor was named by the Iowa Republican Convention. Evaporation is keeping down the water in the inundated Colorado Desert. == The Ashury Park National Bank closed its doors. === The sweepstake race of the 46-footers of the Eastern Yacht Club was won by the Oweene. \_\_\_ The canal investigation was resumed at Albany. === | coffee belt. Armed men are guarding the striking miners at New-Castle, Wash., and further trouble is ex-

pected with the negroes.

City and Suburban .- The old Sugar Trust people were enjoined from paying their regular dividends; it was rumored that checks had been sent out, nevertheless .- The suit of O'Brien & Clark against the city for over \$700,000 was dismis === Prince George of Greece had a busy day, spending some time at the Navy Yard. === A coroner's jury declared Darwin J. Meserole guilty of killing Larbig, and held Mrs. Comstock as an accessory. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Tulla Blackburn, Victory, Arab, Potomac, Ben Kingsbury and Masterlode. = A German advertising agent tried to murder a woman and then killed himself. = Stocks trregular, opening strong and closing dull and generally below the

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and fair weather, with showers early in the day and slight changes in temperature Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 62; average, 661-2.

The farcical canal investigation is to be wound up to-day. With its singular perversity in showing how not to do it, the committee has the "true dectrines of old-fashioned Democdecided to call as its last witness the Superintendent of Public Works, who ought to have been put on the stand at the beginning. Mr. Hannan will not be hard pressed, though, and we venture to say that his testimony will be as innocuous as that which has preceded it.

Judging by yesterday's convention, the Republicans of Iowa are entering the campaign in excellent condition. The party is thoroughly united and in earnest, and is prepared to make a strong and winning fight. Mr. Hiram C. Wall Street financier to the United States Sen Wheeler, the nominee for Governor, has exceptional elements of strength; and the ticket as all manner of promises and are organizing with a whole is a formidable one. The platform is fearful energy. It will be no easy task, howa clear and forcible statement of Republican ever, to undo the work of the Republican principles and of the special issue at stake in

Judge Ingraham has decided against O'Brien | the country because they honestly believe in the & Clark in the test suit brought by the Aqueduct contractors to recover huge sums for alleged extra work. The total amount involved in these Aqueduct claims is about \$8,000,000; so that the case dismissed yesterday is of profound importance to every taxpayer. An appeal is inevitable, and the able lawyers employed by the contractors will exhaust every resource before abandoning the attempt to open the city treasury in behalf of their clients. If Judge Ingraham's view of the law, as set forth out the country since the fall elections is to be in his comprehensive opinion, is correct, the city will be successful in resisting this assault.

The new Copyright law went into effect yesterday. According to the proclamation issued by President Harrison it applies to citizens or subjects of Great Britain, Belgium, France and and political interest. Mr. Clarkson's view that Switzerland. The reasons for this limitation are fully set forth in the report made to the President by the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. John B. Moore, which report is summarized in the Washington dispatches. These are the only countries which have complied with the provisions of the act, and grant to Americans the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to their own citizens. For all practical purposes the granting of copyright to British authors is the intent of the law.

conscience asserted itself at last and the blot on the 'scutcheon has been erased.

Prince George is not only every inch a man -every inch of his six feet two-but from all accounts he may be truthfully written down as a jolly good fellow. He has not been brought up with the notion that the presumptive heir to a throne is doomed to a life of enforced idleness. He is at the head of the Greek torpedo squadron, and understands his business thoroughly. Hence his visit to the Navy Yard yesterday was an occasion of deep interest to him, and the intelligence he displayed regarding naval affairs gave great satisfaction to his hosts. A glimpse of the Prince's quality is gained in the circumstance that he gave up a visit to West Point arranged for to-day as soon as he found a chance for studying torpedoes at Willet's Point instead. To say the least of him, such a scion of royalty does not illustrate the effeteness of European monarchies.

MORE RECIPROCITY. Another point has been scored for the Reciprocity policy. The American Minister at Caracas has informed the State Department that the Congress of Venezuela has armed the President with full authority to make a commercial arrangement with the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Reciprocity amendment and to put it into operation without delay. With this legislative sanction the Executive Government will be certain to respond favorably to the proposals of the State Department, and to enter into negotiations on the basis of the Brazilian agreement. The United States already has a large and steadily increasing export trade with Venezuela, which has been developed in the face of heavy duties upon American flour and other products. The removal of the duty on flour, amounting to \$5 or \$6 a barrel, and corresponding reductions in other schedules of imports will involve the doubling of the export trade. These concessions can be equitably demanded, for Venezuela after Brazil is the largest coffee depot on the continent from which the American supply is derived. The imports received from La Guayra, Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello are heavily in excess of the exports shipped in return. A commercial treaty will tend to rectify these inequitable conditions of exchange.

The State Department will have everything in its favor in pressing the negotiations with Venezuela to a successful issue. There is a strong prejudice there against England in consequence of the boundary dispute with Guiana, and there is a most cordial feeling of friendship for the United States. The American Minister at Caracas has done excellent work in promoting a good understanding between the Governments, and can be depended upon to make a satisfactory commercial agreement with the advice of the enterprising American firm which now largely controls the export trade with that country. The State Department has opened the way for this result by lending its support to Venezuela's demand for arbitration of the bouncontroversies which had been pending for many years. Venezuela is one of the most promising fields for American mercantile energy. No pains should be spared by the State Department in order to promote the most friendly feeling in that quarter of South America. The Pan-American Railway project may not be a practicable undertaking, but Puerto Cabello can be converted into the northern terminus of a transportation line into the interior which would be a remunerative enterprise. It should be one of the objective points of American commercial policy to promote railway building on that coast and to bring New-York and New-Orleans into constant communication with that valuable

IN FEAR OF THE LEAGUE,

The Democratic general manager, Mr. Brice. whom the Ohio Democracy in its zeal for the granger elected to represent Wall Street in the profoundly distrust it would act each for him-Senate, has been giving out his views upon the situation. He doesn't seem to be satisfied. He wants the Democrats to organize. The Republican League, he says, is an omnipresent source of peril to Democratic hopes, an ever-aggres ive force promoting Republican activity and party spirit and educating the people in Republican doctrines. He thinks the Democrats ought to get up a similar movement. They need to impress the farmer, he says, with the "true doctrines of old-fashioned Democracy."

Of course Mr. Brice, who is a serious person and whose experiences with political enterprises have certainly been of a sobering character. didn't intend to be funny. He undoubtedly has an idea that the Democracy has some true doctrines, and that the mischief will be to pay unless they can be instilled into the farmers. He probably doesn't pretend to know what ails the farmers nor why they are raising such an unnecessary fuss, but he feels in a vague way that racy" ought to soothe and quiet them. Pu into plain English, his exhortation is that the Democratic press ought to talk popular twaddle and that the "workers" ought to get together and arrange to "pull in the vote."

This is good advice, and we dare say it will be followed. Indeed, it is being followed as far as possible in the contest now going forward in the State which has paid the Democratic debt to Mr. Brice by giving him a seat in the Senate. - The Ohio Democrats, having elected a ate, are now coddling the Ohio granger with sturdy zeal. Its members are combined to produce a result upon the conscience and mind of policies they advocate and because they esteem it a duty as citizens to labor for the supremacy of their opinions. They are not animated by ambition or the desire for gain. They are not the following of individuals. They are thoughtful, earnest men working with disinterested devotion, and they cannot be defeated by any counterfeit which the Democracy may contrive. Much of the reaction in public sentiment which has so conspicuously taken place throughascribed to the ardent efforts of the Republican League. It has not hesitated to assume a fighting place. It has not allowed itself to leave the field even for a day. Its enrolment papers are being sent into every community and

its club-rooms are everywhere the scene of social

the Farmers' Alliance is more an effort to grat-

ify the social instinct than to overthrow politi-

cal institutions has undoubtedly much truth in

skill and success to turn this fact to good ac-

count. They are providing libraries and gymnasiums for their assembly-rooms, and are provgrounds for consideration. Cuba remains. "The Sun," whose Editor has ing by a daily increase in their membership and in the company that meets constantly in their headquarters that it is wise policy to extend their influence socially and to afford their mem-The pirating of English books will no longer be possible. It is an act of simple, though long-delayed, justice to our cousins of the same blood and speech across the ocean. The National speech across the ocean. The National speech across the ocean opportunity of rational entertainment. Cratic doctrine. It is true that Jefferson confidently anticipated the ultimate annexation of fidently anticipated the ultimate annexation of fellowship, as well as in providing sound literately and purchase; and his idea was taken up after the face of the globe can show another eighteen that any other country on the face of the globe can show another eighteen them with the cry of "McKinley prices" any purchase; and his idea was taken up after the face of the globe can show another eighteen them with the cry of "McKinley prices" any operation of fidently anticipated the ultimate annexation of fellowship, as well as in providing sound literately and the face of the globe can show another eighteen them with the cry of "McKinley prices" any operation of fidently anticipated the ultimate annexation of fidently anticipated the ultimate anne

the Democratic politicians have good cause to tions. It does not matter, however, whether fear. We do not wonder that Mr. Brice thinks this has been one of the aspirations of the Demit time to do something to oppose and restrain its influence. SENATOR PADDOCK PERCEIVES FACTS. Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, has been

making some statements regarding the new tariff and the question of silver coinage which merit attention. They indicate that his attitude is now by no means so divergent from the policy of the party as it was during the last Congress, when he voted against the new tariff and in favor of the free coinage of silver. It does not clearly appear from his present statements whether he would now feel called upon to vote in the same way were the same questions again presented, but he takes care to submit strong reasons for believing that the action of the Republican majority was not so unwise as he presumably believed it when he voted against that majority.

On the tariff question he says that the work ings of the new tariff have not been so unfavorable as he expected. "Since it has been in operation," the Senator says, "the conditions have been such as to cause less criticism of its workings than had been anticipated." The depression in the financial world has caused a curtailment of purchases, and consequently lower prices than might otherwise have prevailed, the Senator thinks, so that the tariff has not advanced prices to consumers as its opponents feared. He reasons that "if times had been different prices would have been higher, and something of this increase would have been attributed to the McKinley law, That is possible, as a good many other conjectures are possible. But it is not by any means clear that there would have been, in the manufactured products affected by the tariff, any advance in prices whatever, even if trade had been as active as it was one year ago. Moreover, it is the fact that in this country, though the Senator seems not aware of it, the volume of business is actually greater than it was in any year prior to 1890, though not quite so great during the first half of 1891 as it was during the first half of last year.

On the silver question Senator Paddock does justice to his own intelligence by recognizing fairly and frankly one of the greatest objections only objection, and the Senator may not agree with the majority of his Republican associates in his judgment as to other phases of the question. But he appears to admit that free coinage would be dangerous and unwise, in the culiar New-York institution to stir the Demofollowing statement:

The whole trouble with free coinage, adopted simply

alone will bring bad effects. effect be enormously contracted. The action the free coinage of silver with intense apprehension. That apprehension is in itself a suffifulness, yet the large number of others who self, and their withdrawal of gold and contraction of credits would almost inevitably insure unfavorable results. It is to the credit of the Senator that he recognizes these facts, even though he is thus giving sound reason for opposing the course which he himself took while in the Seatte.

AN ANNEXATION INVENTORY.

"T - Su " has some plain talk about terri orial expansion. Hayti, it asserts, is not want on any ter. although it would be convenient to lease a coaling-station there. Ber muda and Jam ica it roles out, certainly for many years to come. Hawaii can be annexed perhaps and even probably in the near future. In Samoa the United States has already practically secured the only privilege which will ever be required-a station two thirds of the way to Australia. Newfoundland can be admitted into the Union "only with the continental posses sions of Great Britain in North America, and in the due course of events." Finally, the annexation of Caba "is the one thing that seems worth doing in the way of tecritorial expansion Not this year or next year; perhaps not this

century, but if not, surely early in the next." This is a characteristic inventory of annexa tion stock made up with shrewdness and intelli gent discernment of the tendencies of Ameri can policy. There was perhaps one entry which might judiciously have been added-the Bahamas. Those islands lie off the Florida coast and are far more important than Bermuda. The introduction of the sizal or hemp industry prom ises already to make the islands of permanen value to the United States, which requires a large steck of this useful fibre. It is not im League. That is a society born of principle and probable that the Bahamas will prove well worth purchasing one of these days, and there would be no inherent difficulty in properly governing them. "The Sun" is entirely right about Hayti, Bermuda, Jamaica, Hawaii and Samoa. Hawaii is the only group which is to be seriously considered in future projects of territorial expansion. It is the key of the North Pacific, as Secretary Blaine once happily described it, and it would be a valuable addition to the American domain.

As for Newfoundland, it may not be neces sary to wait until the Provinces of the Confederation apply for admission to the Union be fore receiving it. The island is not in the Confederation, and will undoubtedly continue to resist the most importunate invitations from the other Provinces to link its fortunes with theirs If it should ever be found knocking at our door for admission as a sovereign State, it ought no to be excluded simply because the other Prov inces are bent upon persevering in resistance to nature's decrees and the manifest destiny of the American people to control all North America as far as' the Mexican border. Moreover, in it, and the League Clubs are endeavoring with its absolute control of the North Atlantic fish- Pouring the milk on the ground the young girl eries, as well as in its strategic position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, it has unique

> always been an ardent and consistent friend of the island, asserts that its acquisition by peaceful means should be a cardinal point of Demo

ocratic party in slave-owning days. Slavery has been abolished in Cuba as well as in the United States, and motives which once influenced Southern statesmen to advocate the acquisition of the island and Northern Abolitionists and Free Soilers to oppose the policy have ceased to have any force. It is no longer a question for Democrats mindful of the traditions of another generation to decide; but one for Americans without reference to political lines to examine and study. The island is well worth having, even if it may cost a good many millions; but are Americans really convinced that their interests will be promoted by its acquisition? That is a question which leaves room for radical differences of opinion.

The main objection to the future annexation of Cuba, if it can be effected by purchase and with the consent of the people, is the lack of assimilation between the Spanish and Anglo-Saxon races. The two races are essentially unlike in political genius. Spanish America has adopted, it is true, a series of rough copies of the American Constitution, but in its political practice it has applied the principles of federation, republicanism and democracy very differently. Latin civilization has its merits and defects, but in the aggregate it is something essentially unlike the civilization of the Englishspeaking race. For our part, we are not conously and effectively under the same political system. Commercial union with Cuba and Spanish America we heartily favor. Political union with any portion of the Spanish hemisphere is another and very different thing.

MR. CLEVELAND AND TAMMANY. It is not commonly known how warm and tender a side ex-President Cleveland has for Tammany Hall. He has lately been expressing himself in his customary fashion to various clubs and societies which have invited his presence on interesting occasions of one sort or another; and we are confident that it will be a disappointment to some of the members of the party to which he is sometimes said to be superior if he does not take advantage of the opportunity which the Fourth-of-July blow-out at the Fourto the free-coinage experiment. It is not the teenth Street Wigwam affords to give Tammany a whole-souled send-off of the approved Cleveland variety. In fact, we take it that he will only have to repeat some of the sentiments he has expressed aforetime regarding that pecratic heart to its deepest depths.

In order to get at Mr. Grover Cleveland's by this country, lies in the fa t that the men who own opinions regarding Tammany we have only to the money have an apprehension against D. They be turn back to the files of the papers during the the money made an appropriate file was in the White House and rethey believe that, if they are timid about the proposiidence and begin to hoard the gold they have, that stance, in 1888 he declared, in a letter addressed to "the Hon. James A. Flack": "The In these remarks the Senator recognizes the zeal and enthusiasm with which your society fact that the opinion of the financial world, celebrates this day afford proof of its steadfast whether it will be well founded or not, must patriotism, as well as its care for all that perhave much to do with the success or ill-success tains to the advantage and prosperity of the of free coinage. If the monied institutions do people"; and he also referred to the "renewal not believe that gold payments could be main- of a 'love and devotion to a pure Jeffersonian trined with free coinage of silver, then as a Democratic form of government " which Tamconsequence of that measure credits would con- many contemplated. In 1887 he spoke of tract, gold would be withdrawn from active Tammany as "a society founded upon patriotic use, and the currency in circulation would in principles and devoted to the creed most in consonance with the perpetuation and protection of individual capitalists who have the same fear of American institutions." Then followed these would operate precisely in the same way. Thon- glowing words: "Thus with a reconsecration sands of individuals would remove their gold of political effort to the maintenance of the from the country, or buy exchange on London, Constitution in its integrity, and with an enor lock up their gold in special deposits or in livened zeal in the defence and care of the vaults under their private control. No man can precious legacy of free government transmitted deny that a great number of those who control by the fathers of the Republic, the day will be the available capital of the country do regard well celebrated and the Tammany Society will maintain its patriotic traditions."

There is no need to multiply quotations. Mr. cient reason against the adoption of a change Cleveland's feelings toward Tammany have so full of danger. Even though many capital- been plainly enough set forth. The importance ists and financial institutions should be disposed of Tammany as a political factor no man knows to meet the experiment with a measure of hope-better than he. He owes it to himself to do the fair thing by Tammany on the Fourth and see whether he cannot get nearly as big a cheer as Governor-Senator Hill.

> MISS BRENNEMAN'S WILDCAT. It is now something like six months since the

American Girl finished her slaughter of wild beasts. Our readers cannot have forgotten the war of extermination which she waged during the early part of last winter, principally against the jaguar, though the great swamp-bear also suffered. Indeed the jaguar was entirely swept iway and is now ranked as an extinct animal, along with the mastodon, the mermaid, the willious-walipus, and so forth. As for the swampbear, he may be said to have escaped by the skin of his teeth, as he exists now only in museums and in the remote parts of the swampier swamps. But with the extinction of the jaguar and the practical extermination of the swamp-bear, the American Girl ceased her warfare, just as a forest ire will cease when it reaches the edge of the woods, or as a Philadelphia treasurer will stop stealing when there is no more money in the treasury. Wolves and wildcats were beneath her. But when wolves or wildcats attack her she fights back-with the result that might be expected.

Samuel Brenneman lives in Juniata township, West Virginia, and has, as the writers in the amily story papers would express it, one only aughter. Her name is Caroline and she is eighteen years old. Among Caroline's other luties is numbered the task of milking the family low, a large brindled beast with one horn pointing pward and the other downward. Caroline is not given to carrying the milk-pail home on her head and speculating on new green-silk gowns like the unfortunate young women of the ingenious Mr. Nonh Webster. Rather she is an minently practical young person, as any must be to sit on a one-legged milking-stool and not fall off. Last Saturday night, just as she was finishing the cow a large wildcat sneaked up through the gathering dosk and, with an uneartMy scream, sprang on Miss Caroline's shoulders, forcing her to the ground and pinning her arms to her sides. The cow was frightened and leaped some eight or ten feet to one side and began surveying the situation. This intelligent animal soon decided to give the wildcat a sturdy, brindled-cow kick and see what effect it would have on him. Accordingly she turned around and began backing in his direction. It took some time for her to get into good kicking position and while she was tacking and manoeuvring she kept her head over her shoulder, with both eyes intently fixed on the cat. When at last, ifter a good deal of backing, going ahead and swinging about, she got the range on the cat she turned her head forward, shut her teeth close together and gave a mighty kick with her right hind foot. The recoil nearly threw the knowing animal on her head and she limped away with a sprained leg. The kick seemed in no way to hurt the wildcat but it did knock him off the young lady. Instantly, however, he sprang up o renew the attack. Apparently he had never heard of the fate of the jaguars and swamp-bears. Caroline Brenneman was up as soon as he. turned and began beating the cat over the head with the pail. Of course such an unequal conest could not last long. In five minutes the cat ay dead at her feet. Then she turned to the low which had done such good work, finished milking in the battered pail and went into the house. The wildcat measured four feet and two nches in length.

no more than scores of other young American ladies did last fall. We propose in all serious ness that in case of war a regiment of American Girls be raised, armed with milk-pails and mounted on brindled-cows, either with 'sideaddles or men's saddles, according as the war breaks out before or after women put on trousers.

Close upon the heels of the formal announcement of harmony and good feeling in Tammany Hall comes the discouraging disclosure that one Madigan, who no longer ago than May was appointed by Mayor Grant a city marshal for the term of six years, has abandoned the organization and pledged himself body and soul to the Steckler Association. That association itself is a firstclass illustration of harmony and unity in the Wigwam. Harmony with a club would be a mild phenomenon indeed compared with the state of things up in Fourteenth-st.

The Emperor of Brazil says that before he was deposed he labored that only those of his subjects should vote who knew how to read and write. He was ahead of his generation in one subject, at all events.

"The New-York Times" does not speak with

candor or honesty in regard to the steel-rail combination. The Tribune having referred to the fact that the old combination to control production, which was in force for several years, was crushed by the rapidly increasing home competition which protection produced, "The Times" replies that "there is a combination of the steel rail manufacturers at the present time," and that "the number of steel-rail factories has notably decreased in the last two or three years." The existence of a combination to regulate prices, which was formed within the past year or two, and has not yet been broken down, does not alter the fact that the previous combination was destroyed under the operation of the protective tariff, exactly as The Tribune stated, and that the manufacture was for years entirely free from any restriction of that nature. During that period the price of rails to American consumers was marvellously reduced, and so much that at times the best steel rails cost no more in this country than in England. Neither is the statement as to decrease in number of establishments an honest one, tor it is intended to create the impression that the productive capacity of rail mills in this country has been greatly reduced, whereas the reduction in number has been by absorption of some of the concerns by others, the capacity of the works being not reduced, but in some cases increased. The existing rail combination, however contrary to public policy in its spirit or nature, has this to say for itself, that it has at no time undertaken as yet to put the price of rails above \$30 per ton at mills, which is a great deal lower than the prices which ordinarily prevailed a few years BIO.

If the new head of the Weather Bureau had started business by ordering a hot wave, he would have been subjected to no end of maledictions. In fact, he opened July with a temperature hereabout that rendered overcoats no burden, and made people who had fied to the country almost They cannot even be expected to follow the innumerawas, on the whole, wise to err in the wrong di- laws relating to railways and corporations. rection, if at all.

The dazzlingly brilliant scheme of the Bushwick Democratic Club to bring together at the laying of the cornerstone of its new club house Grover Cleveland and David Bennett Hill was a doleful We feared as much at the outset, and our readers will bear witness that we regretfully but firmly put the question, "Will they ever meet?" Alas! we fear they never will. The managers of the Bushwick show meant well, and are only to be pitied for their ignorance. The task they misfortune, not their fault, that they did not know as much a few weeks ago as they do now.

The first passenger train has reached the summit of Pike's Peak, and man has again conquered a thus created. great 'natural obstacle. The passengers were treated to a snowstorm in July, and needed heavy this vast and complicated busine a takes the time, overconts. Not long ago Pike's Peak was a strength and ability of an expert and his assistants synonym for inaccessibility. The pioneers used it as a signal by which to guide their way over the trackless prairie. Now many railroads take of the service. But the directors can be informed of the traveller in a few days from any part of the the operations of the company, of its needs and obligacountry nearly to the base of the mountain, and passengers ascend in easy coaches to the summit.

The Brooklyn school-boys, as they are about The result is that in all of these great corporations to enter on their long summer vacation, find a new foe to the free enjoyment of their usual pleasures in the Grand Jurors, who have just made a grave presentment as to the evils of playing in the streets. Is it possible that the foreman or some one of his associates on his way to the Grand Jury room has been assailed by a missile from a bean-shooter or has been run into by some careless rider of a bicycle? Whatever may be the cause of the Grand Jury's wrath, it will be sufficiently effective if it places some restraint as the beginning of criminal prosecutions against those who play on the streets because they have no other place in which to enjoy their sports.

## PERSONAL.

The Crown-Prince of Sweden is the latest victin not strong by any means, so that his affliction is of competent successors, looked upon with some concern by the members of

King Milan, it appears, leads a somewhat enviable existence in Paris. According to "Figure," he recently won 130,000 francs at baccarat within forty-eight | if the directors refuse, on account of the expense, to ours. Baccarat is his favorite game, although he also passionately fond of poker.

Captain C. P. Clark, of the New-York, New-Haven quences. and Hartford Railroad, started out in life as a sailor, was shipwrecked and for some time was in the hands of natives in Africa. On his escape and return home he at once answered Lincoln's call for troops.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, is much impressed with the preparations for the Columbian Fair, and he thinks that "the Department of Liberal Arts, if carried out as at present contem-plated, will be one of the most instructive and in-teresting features of the Fair."

Dr. Ouchterlony, of Louisville, has presented to the Catholic University at Washington a large and valuable archaeological collection illustrating the pre-historic antiquities of the Mississippi Valley.

Sir Arthur Hallburton, the newly appointed Asstant Under-Secretary of State for the English War Office, is the youngest son of that famous old Nova scotian, Judge Thomas Chandler Hallburton, whose ayings under the pseudonym of "Sam Slick" have mused more than one generation of readers. Sir Arthur was called to the bar in Hallfax, but he aban-tioned the law for the army, and served with the com-nissary department in the Crimean War. He has ince served with distinction in various parts of the folse, and his home in London is filled with curios collected by himself and Lady Hallburton.

L. J. Crawford, the Republican candidate for At torney-General of Kentucky, is thirty-one years old and a native of that State. He began the study of law in ex-Congressman Butterworth's office, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1882. His progress in his profession has been steady, continuous and pronounced, and he is unilinelling in the discharge

WHY HE TAKES THE FERRY. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As New-York is likely to become a Republican Stathercafter, Mr. Cleveland's purpose of removing to New Jersey admits of a ready and natural explanation.

HOW NATURE HELPS PROTECTION. The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Nature is helping the American principle of protection to bless the farmers of the Republic, for close on the heels of the news of a demand for American grain in Germany comes news of the probability of a short crop of Indian wheat. All the world wants grain, and America has lots of it to sell. The farmers are happy, and they have to thank protection for a large share of their happiness.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT TWICE BY THE SAME FALSEHOOD.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

MR. DEPEW TELLS WHAT THEY ARE.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE RECENT TRIAL OF NEW-HAVEN DIRECTORS-WHAT WOULD

FOLLOW IF THEY WERE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE.

Chauncey M. Depew did not sail for Europe yesterday, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. William Hegeman, his wife's mother. Mrs. Hegeman is not seriously sick, and though Mr. Depew's plans are at present "chaotic," to use his own word, he will probably on her recovery go for his usual summer trip

A Tribune reporter asked Mr. Depew for a statement of his opinions about the responsibility of the directors of the railroad and other corporations, in view of the president of the Central's recent experiences as a director of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and the discussion which the trial aroused throughout the country. Mr. Depew consented to give his views on the subject, and did so in the following words:

"Probably no question is receiving at present so much attention as the one how far should the director of a corporation direct and be held personally responsible for the acts or omissions of his company.

"The indictment and trial of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has called universal attention to the subject. It is not only a matter of discussion in the press and among the people generally, but is very seriously considered in all its aspects by the directors and

stockholders of large corporations,
"The popular theory is that the directors should be held personally responsible for everything which the corporation does or omits to do. If this should beme the rule and be adopted by the courts, it would change entirely the character of the present directo-The directors then would be necessarily salaried officials, giving their whole time to the affairs of their respective companies.

In the infancy of corporations the directors were at the same time the owners, and gave to the business most of their time and attention. But the corporations have expanded with the growth of the country, and most of all the great carrying companies. It would not be possible for the Board of Directors of one of the transcontinental lines, even if they gave their whole time to the business, to meet the requirements of this new demand. It would be equally difficult in the case of the Lake Shore road, which runs through seven States, with conflicting jurisdictions, and with laws constantly enacted by the Legislatures of these several commonwealths to be compiled with or litigated on account of their interfering with the interstate obligations of the corporation.

"The New-York Central is wholly within one State. with the exception of a small part of its West Shore line. Its road includes the New-York Central, the West Shore, the Harlem, and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. The direct mileage is over 2,000 miles. It will earn about \$39,000,000 and pay out \$26,000,000 n wages, material and maintenance. It has over 25,000 employes, carries over 20,000,000 of people annually and has many millions of separate business transactions. So long as the directors are selected because of their business reputation and standing, and are more or less absorbed in the occupations which have given them their reputations and their fortunes, it will be absurd to expect of them anything more than a general supervision of the operations of the company. wish themselves back in their city homes. It ble changes which are constantly taking place in the "But the critic immediately says: 'These gentlemen

have no right to assume such places unless they are willing to fulfil all the requirements of the place, and to be practical managers of the property. In this view we have at once before us the pi a radical change in existing conditions. The stock-holders elect from among their number those who have the best established reputations for integrity and business judgment. They expect these representatives to select the best talent for the executive and other officers, to act upon the recommendations and suggestions which may be brought to them from the various departments through the president, so as to maintain undertook was an impossible one. It was their the efficiency of the road and prevent extravagance or wastefulness in expenditures. In other wdrds, the di-rectors appoint the president, vice-presidents, general superintendents, chief engineers and heads of the freight, passenger and motive-power departments, and then are the check or governor upon the machinery

"The practical management of each department of he makes from time to time, and the requisitions which he lays before them.

meeting of the directors is infrequent and formal. The directors serve a most useful purpose. They are the court of last resort. The fact that they have the power of approval and refusal of appointment and dismissal keeps the executive alert for himself and exacting with subordinates and especially careful about violating the law or the charter. But the stockholders more immediately are benefited by this reserve force and supervision. The real responsibility of the corporation in its contact with the prests with the president and officers the company. It is for them to know what the laws on the boys without leading to so severe a measure are, what changes are made in them by the Legislatures of the different States, and by Congress; to see that they are properly obeyed, or to ascertain on interstate questions the relation of the corporation to them. The duty devolves upon them to give the public the best service and the fullest protection; to know the condition of their property, and to maintain its efficiency and serviceability. All the directors can do in these matters is to punish inefficiency or dishonesty mong the royalties of influenza. His Royal Highness by the discharge of unworthy officers and the selection

> " If the officers bring to the attention of the directors a defect of roadway, bridge, tunnel or equipment which must be remedied to preserve the safety of travel on the line, and a law to be carried into effect-then carry out the recommendations, they assume the responsibility and are directly liable for the conse

"But suppose it should be held that the directors must be all that this new requirement calls for. The aifairs of one of these great corporations are so vast that the directors would have to abandon their individual business and give themselves up entirely to the interests of the company. The company then would be governed not by a president, but by a com-mittee in perpetual session. There would be virtually thirteen presidents. It is a well-known rule in the command of armies-which are very analogous to these great corporations-that success is in proportion to the concentration of authority and responsibility.

"Besides, a directorship of this sort would defeat every purpose for which a board of directors is now elected. Now they are a check upon the officers. They prevent the officers running away with the stockholders' money. They keep them from using the corporation for other purposes than those for which it was organized. They hold them to the rigid performance of the duties for which they are appointed, and their power of removal keeps the officers up to the mark of giving their best service to the public and patrons

of giving their best service to the public and patrons of the road.

"But if they were all active and salaried officers their representative character would be gone, and the whole theory upon which our corporations are now conducted so completely changed that there would be no directors, in the present sense, in existence.

"The more closely this question is studied by investors in these companies and by the public, the better will it be understood that the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent bank decision, and the supreme Court of our State, following a long line of precedents, in the NewHaven directors case, have wisely considered it for the best interests of the public, as well as of the stockholders, not to enlarge the limited sphere of the directors in the management of these vast and complicated business concerns which we call corporations."

WE WILL DIVIDE THAT BUSINESS.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Britannia formerly ruled the wave all the world over, but there are indications that the United States is performing this function now in this quarter of the globe. WILL HOOSIER DEMOCRATS AGREE NOW!

The event of his decease will be likely to have considerable effect on her politics. In his fend with extiovernor Gray the party has been divided, and has lost votes, often to a considerable amount, in

From The Boston Herald.

SUPPLYING NEEDED FACILITIES.

From The Chicago News.

It is but natural that Boston should celebrate the anniversary of events transpiring in this country's early life. There is a well-defined idea among Bostonians that Dame Nature created this continent so that there might be a place for Boston.